THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1830. NO. 55.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at TWO dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets.) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it are requested to present the same for settlement

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAMILTON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Pusher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829.—tf

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9. 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town, to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two brick Houses of three stories each, one two stories do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 same houses for the accommodation of workmen.

The property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which, if not be built or repaired within fifty yards of the wo

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—w3m

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and reciprocating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, 124 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, and at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stetson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. Terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders & Paper Manufacturers.

No. 87, Market street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

Watches, Jewellery, and Silver Ware.

J. B. M'FADDEN, No. 83, Market street,

(Next door below Mr. James Brown's,)

HAS just received an assortment of *Patent Lever, L'Epine, Plain, and Fancy Watches; Gold and Plated Chains, Seals, and Keys; Gilt and Steel, do.; Ear Rings, Breast Pins,* and Finger Rings; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver, Brass, and Plated ever pointed Pencils; Gilt, Plated, Bead, and Steel Purses; with a variety of Fancy Goods: all of which are offered at reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1830.—3t*

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed the third Monday of April next, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

DAVID VICTOR,
Of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
OWEN MALLON,
Of said city, Grocer.
JAMES HEGAN,
Of said city, Tailor.
LEVI S. GRAHAM,
Of said city, Grocer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Of said city, Blacksmith.
ROBERT BOYCE,
Of said city, Wagonner.
ROBERT KERR,
Of said city, Clerk.
JAMES SLOAN,
Of Fayette township, Laborer.
MICHAEL KREBBS,
Of Indiana township, Laborer.
JOHN FERREE,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
GEORGE FOWLER,
Of Pitt township, Coal-digger.
THOMAS BABBINGTON,
Of Pitt township, Moulder.
SAMUEL BRISBEN,
Of Fayette township, Saddler.
GEORGE CLEMMENS,
Of St. Clair township, Laborer.

March 16, 1830—w3t.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—t1M.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works: among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate,* and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors,* both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice,* is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous.*

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike serviceable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon,* and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of

Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

FOR RENT,

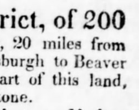
A LOT OF GROUND, on Grant's Hill, containing between 5 and 6 acres, with a convenient Dwelling House. Possession given on first April. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th Street.

March 2—1mo.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.



For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Poetry.

From the N. Y. Atlas.

THE SIGHTLESS DUKE.

"The Duke of Wellington is not convinced of the distresses of the country."—*Earl of Lonsdale.*

The duke in his palace had taken his seat,
The Turkey rug was beneath his feet,
The pampered menials around him stood,
The claret and burgundy both were good:
'Neath turtle, and venison, and dainty fare,
In dishes of gold, groaned the tables there,
And he eat and drank. "Pshaw! pshaw!" said he,
"I can't the distress of the country see."

In velvet and satin, and rich brocade,
Her highness the duchess was all arrayed,
And rat-tat-tat-tats showed a grand carouse
Was about to commence at Apsley-house.
And lords and dowagers rushed in sight,
And the duke was nearly quite polite,
And he bowed—and (aside) "Pshaw! pshaw,"
said he,
"I can't the distress of the country see,"

The dance began, and the lightsome bound,
And the merry music's joyous sound,
And the waving plume, and the diamond bright,
Made Apsley a fairy land that night;
And the eye of beauty sparkled there,
And her lip breathed forth enchanted air,
And the duke was gay. "Pshaw! pshaw!" said he,
"I can't the distress of the country see."

And the revel went on from night to day,
When the carriages rolled with *rank* away,
And the splendid relics of wealth misspent
Lay soiled, and broken, and stained, and rent;
And his Highness, though somewhat fagged with
bliss,
Went muttering to bed, "What a night was this!
What a glorious night! Pshaw! pshaw!" said he,
"I can't the distress of the country see."

In the morn, when starting for Downing-street,
Ere he crossed the threshold, there lay at his feet
A starving weaver, his babes too there,
By free trade driven to *die* on air;
He had fallen in life's last agonies.
The duke passed by—and he shut his eyes,
And he buttoned his coat: "Pshaw! pshaw!" said he,
"I *can't* the distress of the country see." N.

PUNNING EPITAPH.

The following Epitaph was written by Lord Byron, in the year 1807.

Epitaph on John Adams, of Southwell, a carrier, who died of drunkenness.

John Adams lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A *carrier*, who *carried* his can to his mouth well;
He *carried* so much, and he *carried* so fast,
He could *carry* no more—so was *carried* at last;
For the liquor he drank, being too much for one,
He could not *carry* off—so now he's *carri-on*.

Miscellany.

From the American Quarterly Review.

Character of the Sultan Mahmoud, and Result of the Russian War.

It is not a very pleasant task to deny merit to the unfortunate; but a just estimate of the character of the Sultan must precede any views respecting the future destines of his empire. If we judge of him by the results of his reign, we must take into the account not only his present discomfiture, but the preceding Russian wars. In the peace of Bucharest, he gave up as much, or even more, than Suwarrow and Potemkin, united with Coburg, had been able to acquire.

It is said that he is superior to the prejudices of his nation; he admits Europeans to his society, and appears in the uniform of a hussar, and has even been known to chat familiarly with the family of an European ambassador. But it is to be borne in mind that Constantinople was the seat of two parties; the one averse to change, the other favoring European institutions. Under the auspices of this latter party, which had deposed his brother, Mahmoud came to the throne, as the visible head and rallying point of the friends of reform.—In wearing a coat and pantaloons, and in not wholly avoiding the society of Christians, he does but follow the influence which raised him, through scenes of insurrection and blood, to his present dignity.

Accident, not his moral qualities, promoted him to the supreme power. He was not elevated, till no other remained. But in the very season of victory, he was defeated; and the dominion of the janisaries, whom he hated, and whom he might have restrained by the exercise of moderate prudence, was once more restored with an increase of madness, and with all their ancient wantonness of crime. He subsequently devised measures for a new attempt at subverting the janisaries; but in 1822 he was once more compelled to yield to their dictation; he broke up his ministry, exiled four of its members, and submitted to the intolerable disgrace of causing his favorite minister, Halet Effendi, the great leader of his best designs, to be decapitated. Can there be a lower act of personal pusillanimity?

In the next year, the party in favor of reform grew much stronger at Constantinople. The Pacha of Egypt had proved, in his own territories, the benefits of the new system. Had a great man been at the head of Turkey, he would have found the means of awakening some national spirit in the guards of the empire. Mahmoud knew of no alternative, but passive obedience or death.—Collecting the janisaries in the public square, he ordered the troops which were in the service of the revolutionary party, to point their artillery at the miserable wretches, who were huddled together in defenceless confusion. Some fled to the barracks; the Sultan then ordered the barracks to be set on fire; the flames extended, and the city was made one great funeral pile, on which the living bodies of twenty thousand soldiers were consumed. The massacre equalled in destruction the bloodiest exploits of Suwarrow. It did Turkey as much injury; for it left the country without a regular army, in the season of its greatest peril.

The succession of insurrections during the reign of Mahmoud, is sometimes alluded to as a proof of his greatness and resolution. This, however, would not be done by any one who knows the system which in such cases is followed. One rebellious chief is seduced by another chief, who, more craftily, conceals his aspirations after independence under the mask of zealous obedience, and aggrandizes himself under the appearance of repressing treason. Where force fails, bribery and assassination are the sure weapons of conscious weakness. Oh! the magnanimity of bribing the sons of Ali Pacha to betray him! Oh! the courage required to insult, and spit upon, and murder a defenceless old man of eighty-two! As for the victories over the Wechabites, our sympathies are entirely with the gallant Ebn Sahoud. The glory of the victory belongs to the sovereign of Egypt; the murder of the too confiding prisoner of war, was the only exploit in which the Divan and the Sultan officiated.

But then Mahmoud is so firm! As though obstinacy was not the natural concomitant of a weak mind. It is the prerogative of reason to deliberate, and to establish the resolves of the will on the firm basis of wise premeditation. It will be found in life, paradoxical as it may seem, that the most obstinate men are also the most abjectly complying. And naturally. Their blind decision is impotent; they are constantly putting themselves in the wrong; and their very rashness leads them necessarily to concessions. Yielding to Mahmoud the quality of obstinacy and its attendant weakness, he is equally conspicuous for a want of prudence. He had not even skill enough to conciliate the European powers which wished to favor him; by the atrocious execution of the Patriarch on Easter day, he insulted all Christendom, showing a degree of political folly equal to the outrageous criminality of the deed; and in the treaty of Ackermann, having used low and insidious artifice, and having conceded every thing solely to gain time, he is now, by a sort of retributive justice, compelled to make good the terms, which he had promised with treacherous lips.

We cannot see how greatness can be ascribed to a man who has achieved nothing great. If the excuse of a want of opportunity, or of evil times, is offered, the example of the Egyptian Pacha offers an immediate refutation of the insufficient apology. *He* has troops on the European footing; *he* has lands well cultivated; laws firmly administered; abundant revenues, domestic strength and foreign influence.—Cairo is not made the scene of successive conflagrations, or murderous discord, or bloody revolutions.

Having thus sought for the origin of the late war, in the hereditary policy of the Russian government, and having explained its rapid issue, from a consideration, first of the difficulties which checked foreign influence, then of the weakness of the Turkish power, in consequence of domestic factions, and lastly, of the personal debility of the Sultan; it only remains to enumerate the terms on which peace has finally been conceded. The conclusion of the contest has been, in a daily journal, aptly compared to the termination of the second Carthagenian war with Rome. The cases have many points of analogy;* but, on the whole, the Roman conqueror prescribed less degrading terms, and acknowledged less equivocally the independence of Carthage.

The whole commerce of the Turkish empire is surrendered to the Russians. They may go to all ports, and conduct their traffic almost on their own terms, independent of any plenary exercise of Turkish sovereignty. Every Russian, who treads on the Turkish soil, is at once possessed of immunities, which the law of nations has heretofore hardly conceded to Ambassadors. The Turk, who may murder a Russian, cannot avert from the Porte the disasters of a war of annihilation. The Roman tribunes were, in their persons, hardly held as sacred, or protected by as severe threats, as is every Russian subject, who may henceforth pass the Danube. The Russian government retains the right of being the protector of every one of its citizens, even after they have entered a foreign territory; and it thus obtains a conditional right of inquest into every nook and hamlet, every city and harbor, every bazaar and encampment of the Turks. The precincts of the seraglio, and the recesses of the mosques, nay, for aught we see, the presence-chamber of the Sultan, and even the sanctuary of Mecca itself, are no longer sacred, except by courtesy.

These points, rendering Russians, and Russian commerce in Turkey, amenable only to Russian authorities, are manifestly inconsistent with any of our notions of independence. But this is not all. By the peace of Adrianople, the Porte is at once deprived, effectually, though indirectly, of the sovereignty of *at least eight parts in nineteen, perhaps of a full moiety*, of all its European possessions.—We say perhaps a moiety, for the limits of Greece are yet to be assigned; but the Peloponesus with large additions, Servia, and the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, are severed, we trust forever, from the Ottoman sway.

The Greece of classic antiquity, not very far in extent from the kingdom of Portugal, or the state of Maine, or South Carolina, contained about thirty thousand square miles; the territory, however, south of the Gulf of Arta and the Gulf of Volo, does not include Epirus or Thessaly, and so would not greatly differ in extent from Switzerland, or the kingdom of Hanover, or the three southernmost New-England states.

Whatever relation Greece may bear to the Porte and to the rest of Europe, it will stand virtually under the protection of Russia, and for the present will have with it a community of interests, of religion and of enemies. It has not been forgotten, through whose hands the sovereignty of the Ionian Isles was transferred to Great Britain: the remaining isles and the main land will offer every facility for contesting with English ambition, the command of the commerce of the Levant, and the sovereignty of the Ægean sea. Some protection from abroad is essential to the security of Greece. *Bene vixit, qui bene latuit.* Greece will probably be to Russia, what Florence is to Austria. Let us hope for Greece, a government as mild, prosperity as decided, tranquillity as perfect, as the Florentine States have long enjoyed, since the humane and exemplary administration of Leopold.

Great Britain is the only power which could dispute with Russia the equivocal privilege of protecting Greece. We associate rightly with the English government, high ideas of even justice and accountability at home. But it does not follow, that a foreign province will be administered or *protected* more mildly by a parliament than by an autocrat. As a question of abstract liberty, it matters little, whether the master, if he is irresponsible to the people governed, be an individual or a public body. The humane virtues are more apt to be manifested by an individual. The provincial administration of Great Britain, for example, and we will but state an historical fact, has been less marked by clemency than the Spanish; though in both cases, foreign provinces have been alike held subservient to the interests of the governing country. Or to give an illustration much more striking:—when ancient Rome submitted to the imperial form of government, the provinces were divided between the emperor and the senate; those which were under the emperor, were, and continued to be, administered with much greater mildness, and enjoyed a far less precarious prosperity. An irresponsible, despotic senate, was more fierce and tyrannical, than the irresponsible emperor; just as an individual is a more lenient creditor than a corporation. If, then, Greece must have a protector, the friends of liberty in the United States would have quite as much, and in our view, more, to regret, should England obtain that trust, than if the remote guaranty should be Russia. The wincings of the English writers, show how much their government is galled.

To Servia, the peace of Adrianople brings hardly fewer advantages than to Greece. That country, in extent about as large as Denmark, or as Maryland and New Jersey, has been forever swept by the besom of war, and will probably have to encounter one struggle more, previous to its entire emancipation. On comparing the conditions of the several treaties of Bucharest, Ackermann, and Adrianople, we find that the Porte retains the citadels of Servia, (of which Belgrade is the chief,) and is to receive from the Servians a *moderate* tribute. The Russians guaranty that it shall not be *excessive*. The more vague the expressions, the more room is allowed for the interference of the stronger party. To the Servians are further conceded, privileges equal to those enjoyed by the most favored provinces, and a right of negociating under Russian auspices, to secure to themselves the liberty of worship, the choice of their own chiefs, liberty of commerce with all parts of the Turkish territory, *the entire domestic administration, even over property belonging to Mussulmans*, and a prohibition to Mussulmans, other than those appertaining to the garrisons, to establish themselves in Servia. Has not Servia, then, ceased to be a Turkish province? Is the sovereignty of the Sultan any thing more than nominal? Or, rather, where does, in truth, the ultimate sovereignty reside? The Porte holds the fortresses; Russia guaranties the liberties of Servia; the Porte levies a tribute of money; Russia has on the affections of the people a hold, which can open their most secret coffers: the Porte is ever ready to prove its power by oppression; and Russia confirms to each Christian inhabitant of Servia, the peaceful enjoyment of his property and its rights. Rome, too, had its allies.

Respecting the noble provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which, by the way, are jointly only equal in extent to about three-fourths of Florida, there seems to be but one opinion. Russia, delaying for the present to claim them in fee simple, has entered into actual possession, under a mortgage which will probably never be discharged. Henceforward Austria has every thing to fear and nothing to hope from a war with her neighbor, who now controls the great highway of Hungarian commerce, and has easy access to almost one half of the frontier of the vast Austrian monarchy. The schemes of Peter the Great are accomplished.—He found an empire which had no communication with the great seas of commerce but through Archangel. His successor is master of the Baltic, the Caspian, and the Euxine; and is preparing to struggle with the English for the ascendency in the Ægean.

The results of the late war have obviously excited alarm and distrust in England; but not because the British empire in India has been endangered by it. The alarm about India is a mere chimera; and ages must roll away, and one career of wild ambition be succeeded by another, before a Russian Genghis would venture to stray into India with his countless hosts of vagrant conquerors.—No! The points of collision are much nearer, less magnificent in extent, but yet immediate and important. The command of the Archipelago may be disputed between those who protect the Ionian Isles and the frontier of independent Greece.—England and Russia, the great European rivals, are, indeed, themselves at the extremes of the continent; but the states which are their respective *clients*, are situated almost side by side, and a predominant influence in the Ionian Isles is more than counterbalanced by the cluster of Greek Islands in the Ægean, and the deep harbors and noble bays of continental Greece.

* The Russian General, like the Roman commander is still a young man; the peace in each case was concluded, just as the capital of the conquered country was on the point of being attacked. The provinces beyond the Danube are lost to the Porte, as much as Spain was to the Carthagenians.—Greece is to Turkey what Numidia was to Carthage. It is perhaps going too far to compare the relations of Capo d'Istria to Russia with those of Massinissa to Rome. But if Diebitsch shall be Scipio, where is our Hannibal?

An Adventure of Sir Humphrey Davy.

The fall of the Traun is a cataract, which, when the river is full, may be almost compared to that of Schaffhausen for magnitude, and possesses the same peculiar characters of grandeur in the precipitous rush of its awful and overpowering waters, and of beauty in the time of its streams and foam, and in the forms of the rock over which it falls, and the cliffs and woods by which it is overhung. In this spot, an accident, which had nearly been fatal to me, occasioned the renewal of my acquaintance in an extraordinary manner with a mysterious unknown stranger. Eubathes, who was very fond of fly-fishing, was amusing himself with catching graylings for our dinner in the stream above the fall. I took one of the boats, which are are used for descending the canal or lock artificially cut out in the rock by the side of the fall, on which salt and wood are usually transported from Upper Austria to the Danube, and I desired two of the peasants to assist my servant in permitting the boat to descend by a rope to the river below; my intention was to amuse myself by this species of locomotion along the descending sluice. For some moments the boat glided gently along the smooth current, and I enjoyed the beauty of the moving scene around me, and had my eyes fixed on the bright rainbow seen upon the spray of the cataract above my head, when I was suddenly roused by a shout of alarm from my servant, and looking round, I saw that the piece of wood to which the rope had been attached had given away, and the boat was floating down the river at the mercy of the stream. I was not at first alarmed, for I saw that my assistants were procuring long poles with which it appeared easy to arrest the boat before it entered the rapidly descending water of the sluice, and I called out to them to use their united force to reach the longest pole across the water that I might be able to catch the end of it with my hand, and at this moment I felt perfect security; but a breeze of wind suddenly came down the valley, and blew from the nearest bank; the boat was turned by it out of the side current and thrown nearer the middle of the river, and I soon saw that I was likely to be precipitated over the cataract. My servant and the boatman rushed into the water, but it was too deep to enable them to reach the boat; I was soon in the white water of the descending stream, and my danger was inevitable.—I had presence of mind enough to consider, whether my chance of safety would be greater by throwing myself out of the boat, or by remaining in it, and I preferred the latter expedient. I looked from the rainbow upon the bright sun above my head, as if taking leave forever of that glorious luminary; I raised one pious aspiration to the divine source of light and life; I was immediately stunned by the thunder of the fall, and my eyes were closed in darkness. How long I remained insensible I know not; my first recollections after this accident were of a bright light shining above me, of warmth and pressure in different parts of my body, and of the noise of the rushing cataract sounding in my ears. I seemed awakened by the light from a sound sleep, and endeavored to recall my scattered thoughts, but in vain; I soon fell again into slumber. From this second sleep, I was awakened by a voice which seemed not altogether unknown to me, and looking upwards, I saw the bright eye and noble countenance of the unknown stranger whom I had met at Paestum. I faintly articulated 'I am in another world.' 'No,' said the stranger, 'you are safe in this; you are a little bruised by your fall, but you will soon be well; be tranquil and compose yourself.' The next day I learnt from the unknown the history of my escape, which seemed almost miraculous to me. He said that he was fishing, the day that my accident happened, below the fall of the Traun, for that species of the large salmon of the Danube, which, fortunately for me, is only to be caught by very strong tackle. He saw, to his very great astonishment and alarm, the boat and my body precipitated by the fall, and was so fortunate as to entangle his hooks in a part of my dress, when I had been scarcely more than a minute under water, and by the assistance of his servant, who was armed with the gaff, or curved hook for landing large fish, I was safely conveyed to the shore, undressed, put into a warm bath, and by the modes of restoring suspended animation, which were familiar to him, I soon recovered my sensibility and consciousness."—*Sir Humphrey Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

The Burning of the Human Body by Habitual Drunkenness.

Many curious examples of this are given in the history of intoxicating liquors contained in the third volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. In these cases the body became so saturated with spirits, that it took fire either spontaneously or by the proximity of flame, which otherwise could have produced no injury. We extract the following:—

Mary Clues, aged fifty, was much addicted to intoxication. Her propensity to this was such, that for about a year scarcely a day passed in which she did not drink at least a pint of rum, or aniseed water. Her health gradually declined; she was attacked with jaundice, and was confined to her bed. She still continued her old habit of drinking. One morning she fell on the floor; and her weakness having prevented her getting up, she remained so till some one entered and put her to bed.—The following night she wished to be left alone. A woman, on quitting her, had put coal on the fire, and placed a light on a chair at the head of the bed. At five in the morning a smoke was seen issuing through the window, and the door being broken open, some flames which were in the room, were soon extinguished. Between the bed and chimney were found the remains of the unfortunate Clues. One leg and a thigh were still entire, but there remained nothing of the skin, the muscles, or viscera. The bones of the cranium, the breast, the spine, and the upper extremities, were entirely calcined. The furniture had sustained little injury. The side of the bed next the chimney had suffered most; the wood of it was slightly burnt, but the feathers, clothes, and covering, were safe. Nothing except the body exhibited any strong traces of fire.

Grace Pitt, aged about 60, had a habit of coming down from her bed room, half dressed, to smoke a pipe. One night she came down as usual. Her daughter, who slept with her, did not perceive she was absent till next morning, when she went down to the kitchen, found her mother stretched out on the right side, with her head near the grate, having the appearance of a log of wood consumed by fire, without an apparent flame. The fœtid odor and smoke which exhaled from the body almost suffocated some of the neighbors, who hastened to the girl's assistance. The trunk was in some measure incinerated, and resembled a heap of coals covered with white ashes. The head, the arms, the legs, and the thighs had also participated in the burning. This woman had drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquor. There was no fire in the grate, and the candle had burned entirely out in the candlestick, which was close to her. Besides, there were found near the consumed body the clothes of a child and a paper screen, which had sustained no injury. The dress of this woman consisted of a cotton gown.

Le Cat relates another instance, which occurred in 1749. Madame de Boiseon, eighty years of age, exceedingly meagre, who had drunk nothing but spirits for several years, was sitting in her elbow chair before the fire, while her waiting maid went out of the room for a few minutes. On her return, seeing her mistress on fire, she immediately gave an alarm, and some people having come to her assistance, one of them endeavored to extinguish the flames with his hand, but they adhered to it, as if it had been dipped in brandy. Water was thrown on the lady in abundance, yet the fire appeared more violent, and was not extinguished till the whole flesh had been consumed. Her skeleton, exceedingly black, remained entire in the chair, which was only a little scorched.

The combustion is almost always general, but sometimes it is partial: the feet, hands, and top of the head, are the only parts that have been preserved. Although a very large quantity of wood is necessary for burning a corpse, this kind of burning occurs without inflaming the most combustible substances. The presence of air is shown not to be necessary; and it is found that water, instead of extinguishing the fire, only gives it more activity. When the flame has disappeared, the combustion continues within the body.

WEST, A SOLDIER.

When a young man, West deviated into a course not at all professional—he became a soldier, and joining the troops of General Forbes, proceeded in search of the relics of that gallant army lost in the desert by the unfortunate General Braddock. To West and his companions were added a select body of Indians; these again were accompanied by several officers of the Old Highland Watch—the well known forty-second—commanded by the most anxious person of the detachment, Major Sir Peter Halket, who had lost his father and brother in that unhappy expedition. Though many months had elapsed since the battle, and though time, the fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, and the wild men more savage than they, had done their worst, Halket was not without hopes of finding the remains of his father and brother, as an Indian warrior assured him that he had seen an elderly officer drop dead beneath a large and remarkable tree, and a young subaltern, who hastened to his aid, fall mortally wounded across the body. After a long march through the woods they approached the fatal valley. They were affected at seeing the bones of men, who, escaping wounded from visible enemies, had sunk down and expired as they leaned against the trees, and they were shocked to see in other places the relics of their countrymen mingled with the ashes of savage bivouacks. When they reached the principal scene of destruction, the Indian guide looked anxiously round, darted into the woods, and in a few seconds raised a shrill cry. Halket and West hastened to the place—the Indian pointed out the tree—a circle of soldiers was drawn round it, whilst others removed the leaves of the forest which had fallen since the fight.—They found two skeletons—one lying across the other—Halket looked at the sculls—said faintly, "It is my father," and dropped senseless in the arms of his companions. On recovering he said, "I know it is by that artificial tooth." They dug a grave in the desert, covered the bones with a Highland plaid, and interred them reverently.—This scene, at once picturesque and pious, made a lasting impression on the artist's mind. After he had painted the death of Wolfe, he proposed the finding the bones of the Halkets, as an historical subject; and describing to Lord Grosvenor the gloomy wood, the wild Indians, the passionate grief of the son, and the sympathy of his companions, said he conceived it would form a picture full of dignity and sentiment.—*Family Library.*

In looking over the narratives of crimes and suffering contained in the British newspapers, we are frequently tempted to suspect that they have been manufactured, to give novelty to their columns.—In most cases, we apprehend, they are exaggerated and colored by the hired reporters, to adapt them to the vicious taste of a portion of their readers, and to swell their own bills, which are graduated by the length of their stories. There is scarcely an unnatural or enormous crime, of any grade, which may not be found recorded in the files received in this country. The few weeks' papers, brought by the last packets, furnish revolting instances of the kind, which we are rejoiced to believe, would sicken the great majority of American readers. Accounts of children starved, beaten to death, and otherwise murdered by their parents; of persons found dead in the most disgusting circumstances;—all the minutiæ of coroners' inquests on accidental and violent deaths, are detailed with a particularity which must 'horrify' every one who has a trace of feeling. To these may be added the police reports, the particulars of which however disgraceful or obscene, so far from being suppressed, are dwelt upon with the most unblushing fulness. If a case can be by any means made humorous, no decent sympathy, or consideration of the evil tendency of such a representation, deters the reporters from an exhibition of their vulgar wit.

We hope the American press will refrain from encouraging such an appetite in this country, and that no strength of competition will ever lead to a resort so pernicious to public taste and morals. Ill habits may be contracted by the constant perusal of such details, as surely, though more gradually, as by actual practice, and the press is the great barrier which interposes between the example of Great Britain and the American public.—*Saturday Morning Journal.*

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE OF THE PRESS.

Extracts from the Report of the Retrenchment Committee, May 15, 1828.

"Your Committee believe, that one-fourth, if not one-third, of the offices of the Treasury might be reduced. The First Comptroller's office is evidently surcharged with business, while it is equally certain that some of the other offices connected with the Treasury *are almost sinecures.*"—"They would suggest that the SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE BE ABOLISHED, *and that of one of the Auditors.*" So soon as the first Comptroller is relieved, under a new distribution of some of the duties he now discharges, he will be able to superintend those now performed by the Second Comptroller."

"By the employment of the expenditures of the contingent funds of the Departments, a *Government Press* is, to all intents and purposes, effectually established; *as much so as if there were an annual item in the appropriation bill, for the purpose of purchasing the joint and harmonious action of one hundred papers, in the uncompromising vindication of those in power, and in the unsparing abuse of those who are not.* The *danger* which assails the freedom of the press, through the insinuation of this species of influence, *is far more serious than any star-chamber code of pains and penalties.*"

"*This pecuniary censorship of the press must end in its utter prostitution to an indiscriminate support of the acts of the Government*, however injurious to the rights and interests of the people."

"Believing that *no* administration, if it be wise, virtuous and patriotic, requires the aid of a Government Press, and if it be not, that precisely for that reason it ought not to have it, your committee propose the abolition of this branch of Executive patronage."

A striking comment of these salutary doctrines of the Retrenchment Committee, is found in the facts,

That President Jackson has *already* appointed to office about *forty* newspaper Editors, Proprietors, Printers, and other dependents:

That the annual amount of public money expended upon them is about $50,000.—*Ohio Rep. March 6.*

A weekly paper, named the Village Telegraph has been undertaken in Germantown. A history of that venerable and noted place is commenced in the first number. The site of the present town was purchased from William Penn, in August 1683. The grant conveyed 5700 acres to Pastorius and others, who were to pay one shilling per hundred acres quit rent. The town was incorporated in 1689, by a patent from William Penn, and the government placed in a bailiff, three burghers and eight yeomen, who were to constitute a general court, held monthly, and were authorized to make laws and levy taxes. The charter was forfeited about 1706 in consequence of the want of persons willing to fill the offices, who were not conscientiously opposed to taking the requisite oaths. The town lots were laid off in 1687—the original price was one shilling per acre. There is a certificate extant, dated in 1709, executed in 'the *care*' of Pastorius, at Philadelphia, testifying that the settlement of Germantown was commenced in 1683.—*Sat. Morn. Journal.*

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

At present, besides defraying the expences of the Government, the duties in America yield a surplus of £2,500,000 for the liquidation of the debt. This debt, however, amounting to little more than ten millions, will be extinguished in four years; and the puzzling question then comes, how the Government, with a revenue which exceeds its wants by two or three millions sterling, is to dispose of the surplus. We sympathise with the President in the anxiety he must feel under such embarrassing circumstances, and would just hint to him, that if America had the advantage of a National Church, an aristocracy loaded with dependents, and half a dozen of colonies in distant climes, she would never find herself in a dilemma of this description!—In the absence of these outlets for their surplus wealth, the President proposes that it should be employed in the construction of roads and canals.—*Scotsman.*

F. G. Schumacher, in his "Description of Plants found on the Coast of Guinea by Danish naturalists," says, he has discovered a plant named *Bamelia dulcifica*, the berries of which, though in themselves insipid to the taste, have the singular property of giving an agreeable flavor to all that is eaten or drunk immediately after having eaten them. "Vinegar (says he) thus takes the taste of sugared wine, and lemon that of an orange!"

Tameness of the Fish in the Indian Seas.—The seas in those climates abound so much in fish, that nothing can be seen to some distance from the shore but the backs of fishes. The fish come themselves upon the shore, and for three days allow the people to take as many of them as they please.—At the end of those three days this shoal returns to sea, and a different kind comes to the spot in the same manner and for an equal time. This happens once every year; and the people pretend that the fish are taught by nature to do this in token of homage to the emperor. This account is in all material points perfectly true; the seas of the Indian Archipelago abound more in fish than any other part of the world; and it is said that the inhabitants of Java have the art of taming them to such a degree, that they come to the shore in obedience to a call or whistle.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol 2.*

Seltzer Water.—A very economical mode of making seltzer water is practised at Geneva. The carbonic acid gas being first obtained from lime, and afterwards purified, this gas is then forced into a large cask of water, in which is a wheel, that agitates it, and causes the gas to mix equally with the fluid. The water, thus saturated, is then put into bottles, which are corked in the usual way of seltzer water, and sold during the hot weather in the streets at about halfpenny per bottle.

Method of ascertaining the purity of water.—The purity of water is indicated by its specific gravity. By a late act of parliament it is defined that a cubic inch of water purified by distillation weighs, the temperature of 62 deg., barometer 30 inches, exactly 252,458 grains. An imperial pint of perfectly pure water weighs precisely 20 avoirdupois ounces at 62°.—Any water heavier than this must be less pure. That the lightest water is best is an old and true principle. Pliny says that some judge of the wholesomness of waters by contrasting their weight. Celsus alludes to the same practice "nam levis pondere apparet."—Hippocrates tho't that the best water is that which eats and cools in the shortest time; and is echo and expositor, Celsus, affirms the same thing. Hoffman informs us that rivers of a rapid current, or which fall from mountains, afford a purer water than those that are more slow; and hence, he says, that ships coming out of the river Thames into the Rhine fall from the high mountains of the Grison's country.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. ?*

Superstitious Story.—Lord B— sailed to Lisbon, in the year 1809, with Captain Kidd, of whom he used to relate a strange story.—"This officer stated, that being alone one night in his birth, he was awakened by a pressure of something heavy on his limbs, and there being a faint light in the room, could see, he thought, distinctly, the figure of his brother who was, at that time, in the naval service of East Indies, dressed in his uniform, and stretched across the bed.—Concluding it to be an illusion of the senses, he shut his eyes and attempted to sleep. But still the same pressure continued still, as often as he ventured to take another look, he saw the figure lying across him in the same position. To add to the wonder, on putting his hand forth to touch this form, he found the uniform in which he appeared to be dressed, dripping. On the entrance of one of his brother officers to whom he called out in alarm, the apparition vanished; but, in a few months after, he received the startling intelligence, that on that night his brother had been drowned in the Indian seas. Of supernatural character of this appearance, Capt. Kidd himself did not appear to have the slightest doubt."—*Moore's Byron.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	¼
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	½
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	¼	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	¼	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1¼	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	uncl	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches, $5 and upwards	6	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk.	do. 2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Georget'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1815, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," and an act entitled "A further supplement to an act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1817, the sales of the following Tracts of Land, and sundry Town Lots, in the county of Allegheny, will commence at the Commissioners' office in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *Second Monday of June next*, and be continued from day to day if necessary; at which time and place the said Tracts of Unseated Lands and Town Lots will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay all arrearages of taxes due on the same for the years 1828 and 1829, together with the cost necessarily accruing thereon.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT,—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Reputed Owners.				*Taxes.*
Stephen Duh,	No. 108,	349	acres.	$2 62½
Wm. Sharp or Stranagh,	part of 110,	100	"	3 75
Wm. Burt	part of 110,	100	"	4 44½

NICHOLSON'S DISTRICT.

Thomas Radford,	No. 111,	300	acres.	3 44
Same,	112,	300	"	3 44
Same,	120,	350	"	4 02
Samuel Nicholson,	117,	283	"	1 11

PINE TOWNSHIP.

Bernard Dubley's heirs, south part of	No. 83,	100	acres.	50
Same, joining Cochran,	85,	200	"	3 00
James Wakin, part of Philip Dever's,		50	"	37
John Harris, Thomas McDaniott or Wm. Cummings, part of S. Neely's,		100	"	1 50
Thomas McDermott, part of S. Neely's,		46	"	86½
Baldwin or Mountain's heirs, part of Hardy Randle's,		135	"	3 18½
John Loughead, adjoining Wm. Loughead and al.		104	"	42
Ann Brown, Esq. part of P. Rogers's,		239	"	4 77
John Keown, part of Widow Magee and al.		130	"	3 12½

DEER TOWNSHIP.—ELDER'S DISTRICT.

Jacob Negley,	No. 18,	275	acres.	$2 38½
Same,	19,	202	"	2 38

CUNNINGHAM'S DISTRICT.

David Kennedy's heirs,	No. 44,	166	acres.	1 58
Same,	179,	206	"	2 26
Samuel Hubley or Henry Thomas,	193,	206	"	2 06
George Shiras, adjoining Russel,	150		"	65
Woods' heirs, or Felix Negley,	214		"	1 71
Jacob Negley, formerly Noel,	216		"	86
Dunning M'Nair's heirs, or Mrs. S. Collins:				
Part of Ferguson's,		230	acres.	2 16
Part of Russel's upper place,	128		"	64
Part of Russel's lower place,	400		"	3 75
Part of Carson's,	180		"	1 40
Part of Clendening's,	287		"	2 86
Part of S. Gibson's,	175		"	1 35
Part of John Carnahan's,	100		"	92
Part of Hinds's, adjoining Miller and Hokes,	220		"	2 21
Sarah Collins, part of Garret Moore's,	227		"	99
Joshua Budd's heirs,	100		"	50
Adam Smith or

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1830.

FLOATING DOCK.—Several of our steam boat owners are now engaged in building an immense flat boat, to be used as a Floating Dock, for repairing steam boats. This boat is one hundred and forty feet long, and thirty-two feet wide. We have no doubt this dock will prove highly useful. Hitherto the methods adopted for repairing steam boats have been very tedious, inefficient, dangerous, and expensive, and it is high time that some better plan for preserving this valuable species of property from early decay should be devised.

A YOUNG DEMOCRAT.—The Harrisburgh Chronicle says—"Judge Baldwin was an active democrat throughout the trying times of 1798, and was no less so during the late presidential contest."

On the 16th of January last, Mr. Baldwin was fifty years old, so that he must have been an "*active democrat*" before he was *eighteen years of age*. Truly it is not wonderful that democracy should thrive in the hands of such sages!

The Cincinnati Advertiser, a decided Jackson paper, precedes the conclusion of Mr. Webster's second speech with the following remark:—

"*Elegant Extract.*—The following is the conclusion of Mr. Webster's second speech on Mr. Foot's Resolution, and *is certainly the happiest effort that this great debate has given rise to.*"

THE COURIER AND THE TELEGRAPH.—In our last paper, we stated our impression to be, that Mr. Van Buren "appears to have the greater confidence in his strength and present arrangements, and that Mr. Calhoun appears timid or cautious, finds his arrangements incomplete, and wishes to defer an open rupture until his plans are matured." We also expressed our opinion, that Mr. Calhoun discovered sound policy in this course, and that he was gaining strength in relation to Mr. Van Buren. In looking over a late reply of the Courier to the Telegraph, we find that the editor of the former paper entertains precisely the same opinion, in relation to the policy of the Telegraph, which we had expressed. The following shows, most fully, that such are the opinions of the editor of the Courier, and proves that jealousy does exist between the partisans of Calhoun and Van Buren.

"Our call upon him (Duff Green) to come out and disabuse the public mind in relation to the stories that are daily circulated respecting Mr. Calhoun's being a candidate, took him by surprise.—He did not dare to proceed in his wild and foolish machinations; nor yet was he willing to come out and support the Administration which brought him from obscurity and placed him where he now is.—Under these feelings he has sent forth a column of jesuitical remarks, in the hope that the friends of the Administration will suffer themselves to be duped by him until Congress adjourns, and leave him in possession of the public printing. By that time his plans will be matured, and the opposition flag fearlessly hoisted. But this will not do—the friends of the Administration are not to be trifled with.—Situated as he is, if not for us, he is against us, and to temporise with him is out of the question."

What course the editor of the Telegraph will now pursue, we feel anxious to know. Will he come out, re-echo the words dictated to him by the Courier, and say that General Jackson will again be a candidate? In his previous article, he had said, "none can tell what will be the condition of the public mind two years hence. General Jackson may not then be *alive*, or, if alive, he may not think that the *public* welfare requires the sacrifice of his *private* comfort." Will he now eat these words at the bidding of the Courier?—or will he persist in saying that this matter is yet undetermined? If he adopts the former course, he proves himself craven and cowed by the threat to withdraw the public printing: if he still persists in his declaration, that it is yet undetermined, he shows that he is not in the confidence of the rulers at Washington; because the Courier announces, most authoritatively, not that General Jackson *will be*, but that he "*is a candidate for re-election* to the office of President of the United States." Truly the editor of the Telegraph has managed his cards miserably: he has proved, most conclusively, that although he is an adept in the use of "*low intrigue*," he is utterly incompetent to manage a deep political game.

When we opened the Telegraph yesterday, we were anxious to discover how the Editor of that paper would escape from the awkward dilemma in which the Courier had placed him. It seems, however, that this worthy had sense enough to perceive the advantage which the superior adroitness of the Courier had gained, and he very prudently declined replying until after mature deliberation.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Gazette, dated "*Harrisburgh, March 25, 1830.*

"The Senate have stricken out all appropriations for extensions, and passed the Bill making appropriations for the contracts only. The House amended the Bill this morning, by adding, the finishing of that part of the Canal near Johnstown. The amendment has been concurred in by the Senate. It is now finally determined we shall have no extensions the present year."

FIRE!—On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, a smoke house, owned by Mr. William Fitzsimons, in the borough of Allegheny, containing about 60,000 lbs. of Bacon, was entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Fitzsimons' loss is estimated at from 2 to $3,000. We have not yet learnt how the fire originated.—*Mercury.*

Trade of French Creek.—We are informed on good authority that between Waterford and Bemus' mills, on French creek, a distance of 22 miles, from 90 to 100 flat bottomed boats have started, or are about to start, for Pittsburgh. These boats are built principally by individual farmers, and are freighted with hay, oats, potatoes, and various other kinds of produce; also, salt, staves, bark, shingles, cherry and walnut lumber, &c. The average freight of these boats is twenty-seven tons, and the average value of boat and cargo at Pittsburgh, is estimated at $500—calculating the number of boats at 100, the total tonnage would be 2700 tons, and the product at Pittsburgh $50,000. From Bemus' mill to the mouth of French creek, the number of boats of the above description is equal, if not greater, exclusive of rafts, which make a very considerable item; so that the trade of French creek this season may be safely estimated at $100,000. —*Erie Gazette.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

It is stated that two hundred suicides have been committed in London, and within the bills of mortality during the last twelve months, all resulting from habitual intoxication. There were 93 coroner's inquests taken in the month of January, including 24 cases of death by burning.

A London paper says:—The Marquis Camden has paid to the Consolidated Fund the sum £7983, being the amount of his Lordship's fees, as Teller of the Exchequer, for the last year. Lord Camden's voluntary contribution to the public service now amounts to £148,149.

The honest Horse.

My horse in honesty beats all;
'Tis true if you'll believe me;
Threatens whene'er I drive to fall—
And never does deceive me.

The Horse with two faults.

My horse will seldom find his maich:
Only two faults in him I bought:
He's very difficult to catch—
And good for nothing when he's caught.

Palestine.—The Nuremburgh Correspondent affirms that proposals for the cession of Palestine have already been made to the Porte; that the English Ambassador has undertaken the negotiation in the name of a Jewish house; and that the Ottoman Ministry is not indisposed to enter into an arrangement.

Egypt.—The newspaper established by authority of Mahomet Pacha, is printed at Boulac, near Cairo, and contains a report of all public transactions of importance, in particular of the Central Assembly or Parliament.

Spinsters.—Formerly, it was a maxim, that a young woman should not get married until she had spun herself a set of body and table linen.—From this custom all unmaried women were termed spinsters, an appellation they still retain in England, in all deeds and law proceedings.

We understand that Lord Darnley intends shortly to present to the Admirality a new machine, invented by Mr. John Elvy, millwright, of Canterbury. It is intended to tell a ship's way and lee way to the greatest nicety, without heaving the log.—*English Paper.*

Madame Lebrun the celebrated painter, lately gave a fancy ball, which was attended by persons of all nations remarkable in science, arts and literature. Madame Lebrun, still the gayest of the gay, is upwards of eighty years of age.—*Paris Paper.*

Schuylkill Navigation, Coal, &c.—It is believed that the repairs which are making to the Schuylkill Navigation are now so near completed that Boats will be permitted to pass up and down the river this week, and as soon as the navigation is fairly opened, immense quantities of Coal, Wheat Flour, &c. &c. will be sent down.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, on Thursday last in the House of Representatives, said that, during a service of thirteen years in the House, he had never been absent from his seat a single day;—an example worthy of being recorded.

The suicide of Lord Graves has excited much attention and discussion in England. Rumor or scandal ascribed it to the supposed misconduct of his wife, to which the Duke of Cumberland was made a party. He was, however, a confirmed hypochondriac; and the innocence of the wife is asserted in some of the papers.

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 10th February. On the same day despatches were received from Mr Vaughan, his majesty's Envoy to the United States of America, dated Washington, 12th Jan. 1830.

The London Globe says, it is understood that negotiations are going on between the governments of Great Britain, Spain, South America, and the United States, for the purpose of putting an end, for a certain period at least, to hostilites between Spain and the South American Republics.

It was stated in the British Parliament on the 9th Feb. that of 20,000 persons arrested for debt in London during the year 1829, 17,000 had been arrested for sums less than £100.

There are about forty newspapers in London, and in the country of England one hundred and thirty-seven: the whole number in the British isles is two hundred and sixty-two. It appears that eight persons, on the average, are engaged on each publication, as literary assistants; and that some papers have from fifteen to twenty persons of education and respectability thus engaged.—*National Gazette.*

Life Restored.—Among other curious inquiries carried on by the *savans* of Paris, we were lately struck by the details of success which had attended the experiment of inflating the lungs of a still born child, by blowing into them. A case was reported of a still born infant, which was taken to Mr. Portal, who, when about to dissect it, conceived the idea of blowing into its mouth. At the end of two or three minutes warmth returned, the blood circulated, the heart began to beat, and the child was sent back alive to its parents. A similar thing was stated to have occurred to a surgeon at Lyons, who told it at the time to Mr. Portal.

State Legislature.—The revenue bills occupy the most of the time of the House, and from appearances will pass that body in an amended shape.

Yesterday Mr. Middleswarth offered a resolution in the House, directing the committee on the Judiciary system to bring in a bill providing more severe penalties against duelling. Mr. Middleswarth, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Evans, of Philadelphia, supported the resolution, and Mr. Banks, Mr. Petrikin, Mr. Emlen and Mr. Moore, of Beaver, opposed it. The resolution was agreed to.

The bill relative to the Penitentiary at Pittsburgh passed the committee of the whole. Mr. McQuaide in the chair.—The bill relative to Mechanics' liens was read a third time and passed. The bill relative to the sale of mortgaged estate on younger judgments was on second reading, and occasioned a lengthy and animated debate. The bill was ordered to a third reading without any material amendment. The bill relating to collateral inheritances, and the one providing for the erection of Locks at the Shamokin and Muncy dams, passed a second, and were ordered to a third reading.—*Harrisburgh Chronicle, March 25th.*

The report in the House of Representatives of Mr. Mallary, adverse to any change in the Tariff, had produced marked effect in London. Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 14th February, thus descants upon it:

"*Refusal of the United States to modify their duties.*—Some faint hopes were held out in the speech of the President of the United States, which were anxiously seized hold of by some political writers in this country laboring to support the principles of Free Trade, that the severe system of the Tariff would be re-modelled, and a freer opening afforded to British manufactures in North America. We said from the beginning that America would prefer to cherish her own industry at some temporary deprivation, instead of embarking in the Free Trade System; that the plain common sense of that country had not been sophisticated by the absurd reveries of political economy; and that it was a maxim with the Americans to protect and shelter their own native industry before they yield to the commercial claims of any other people. The report of the Committee of Congress upon Commerce, treats the notions of Free Trade as too absurd for lengthened discussion. They argue that a preference in their own markets for their own industry is the sacred right of the subjects of every country; and they decidedly assert that the majority of the people throughout the Union are favorable to the Tariff."

CONGRESS.

March 19.—The Senate after acting upon various subjects closed its doors for the consideration of Executive business; after which it adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Powers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to digest, prepare and report to Congress, at the next session thereof, a code of statute law, civil and criminal, for the District of Columbia. The bill provides for three Commissioners, who shall receive eight dollars for every full day in which they may be employed. The President is required to furnish a place for their meeting, clerks, &c., and 10,000 dollars is appropriated to defray the charges. Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, from the Select Committee on the subject of removing the remains of General Washington, made a report. A resolution offered by Mr. Swift of Vermont on the previous day, directing the Secretary of War to cause fortifications to be erected on some island in Lake Champlain, caused some discussion, which was arrested by the expiration of the hour. There was afterwards a protracted discussion on the Revolutionary Bill, on the question of the passage of the Bill. Mr. Williams of North Carolina moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report a provision for the Militia, which produced several speeches, and several motions to amend. The bill was passed by a vote of 122 to 56. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from James W. Ripley of Maine, resigning his seat in this House.

March 20.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House of Representatives there was much time consumed in a call of the House, there being no quorum at the usual hour of meeting. The House then considered the resolution offered by Mr. Swift, on the subject of fortifications on one of the Islands in Lake Champlain, but the hour expired before any decision was made. The residue of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

Monday, March 22.—The Senate adopted the resolutions submitted by Mr. Holmes, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the subordinate officers of the Customs who have been removed since the 4th of March last, and what number in each district have been increased or diminished, distinguishing the weighers, gangers, measurers, and markers; and directing the Postmaster General to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the 4th of March last, designating the number in each state and territory.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Swift, on the subject of a survey for the purpose of erecting fortifications on one of Islands of Lake Champlain, was referred to the Secretary of War. A resolution offered by Mr. Condict, last week, asking information on the subject of the Indians, was modified with the consent of the mover, at the suggestion of Mr. Wilde; and the resolution offered by Mr. J. W. Taylor, in relation to patents, was referred to a Select Committee. The House then took up the bill for the relief of persons in the land and naval service, during the Revolutionary War; which, after some discussion and modification, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by the casting vote of the Speaker. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when several propositions to take up bills were rejected, and finally the committee took up the bill to construct a road from Buffalo, by way of Washington city, to New Orleans. Mr. Hemphill then opened the discussion on this bill, but before he had completed his remarks, on motion of Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

DREADFUL TORNADO.

On Monday evening last, near sundown, a most awful hurricane passed over part of this county, which in its consequences was more disastrous and melancholy than any with which we have been visited in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. In its course it appears, so far as we have heard, to have been confined altogether to a narrow strip of country not more that half a mile in diameter, in Peters township. The course of the tornado was from north-west to south-east, and among other particulars of a less destructive and afflicting character, we have gathered the following.

The house in which James Armstrong resided was blown down upon the family, and killed Mr. Armstrong and his son, a lad, of what age we have not heard, and wounded every other member of the family, one or two of them dangerously.

The dwelling house and double barn of Joseph Townsend, blown down.

Widow Blackmore's house and barn, do.

John Logan's house, do.—himself wounded.

Thomas Blackmore's house and barn blown down.

Widow Gass' house do.

William M'Millan, Esq's. dwelling partially unroofed, and several small buildings blown down.

A new frame house entirely destroyed. This property was owned by a Mr. Boggs, on Sawmill Run.

The Mill, Blacksmith Shop, and Stable, of Ephraim Estep, Esq. were principally destroyed, and a horse in the stable, owned by the Rev. Mr. Shadrack, killed.

Two horns belonging to the Messrs. Allisons, injured, we have not heard to what extent.

The damage done to orchards, fences and other property not enumerated above, is very extensive and destructive.

We have not heard that this storm raged with any considerable violence elsewhere than in Peters township.—*Washington Examiner, March* 27.

Extract from the Precurseur, a newspaper printed at Lyons, in France, dated January 31, 1830.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber had requested one of its members to cause to be assayed at Lyons, the silk which has lately been prepared at Philadelphia.

The assay took place recently, upon a sample prepared by M. d'Homergue, of Nismes, son of Louis d'Homergue, late proprietor of a splendid filature of silk in the said town.

It results from that assay, publicly executed at Lyons, by Pierre Mazel, licensed assayer of silk, that the raw silk obtained in Philadelphia is of an extraordinary quality, and is admirably adapted to all the uses of fabrication. Its degree of fineness is 16 dwts., so that it would produce singles of 50 dwts., organzine of 32, and tram or woof silk of 30, a quality of silk extremely rare in our country. American silk is fine, nervous, good, regular, clean, of a fine color: in a word it unites all the qualities that can be wished for. Its market price in the state of raw silk, well reeled, according to its different qualities, well prepared, would be 26 francs a pound, and the sale of it at Lyons would be very easy, particularly if there was a constant supply of bales weighing from 100 to 150 pounds.

AMERICAN SILK.

The article of *raw silk*, as one of export from this country, having attracted much attention, since the publication of Mr. Du Ponceau on this subject, the following facts, taken principally from the work of Count Dandolo, may not be deemed uninteresting. They show there is no production, not excepting cotton or sugar, which yields so great a profit as raw silk.

A plantation of five hundred mulberry trees will produce twenty thousand pounds of leaves. Twenty pounds of mulberry leaves will yield one pound and a half of cocoons. The fifteen hundred pounds of cocoons thus made from a plantation of five hundred trees, will furnish 350 pounds of raw silk; which, at the minimum price, would sell for *seventeen hundred and fifty dollars.*

The reeling of silk from the cocoons is the art which we have yet to acquire. When establishments for this object are once formed, which would open a regular market for cocoons, we agree, with Mr. Du Ponceau, that these would be raised in abundance, and our raw silk become a commodity of large export.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Lower Trade.—Arks laden with flour, whiskey, bacon, the anthracite coal of the North Branch and the bituminous coal of the West Branch, have been descending the Susquehanna for some time past; and we are informed by a gentleman conversant with the river trade, that they generally run on to tide water. From the following editorial notice in the Philadelphia Gazette, we infer, that the owners of the above productions of the Susquehanna country find it their interest to trade with Philadelphia, through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal:

"We are happy to hear that the trade through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, promises this year to be very considerable. It is said that an additional number of vessels could find employment in conveying produce from Port Deposit to Philadelphia."

Arrivals, March 20, *from Port Deposit, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.*

Schr. Exchange, Spicer,	- -	400
Schr. Snow Ball, Gregory,	- -	500
Schr. Charlotte, Travers,	- -	410
Sloop Stella, Tuff,	- -	390
Sloop Gen. Jackson, Harris,	- -	395
Sloop Susan and Eliza, Keen,	-	373
Sloop Excel, Battist,	- - -	450
Sloop Ellen, Clare,	- - -	500
Sloop Jno. Wall, Collen,	- -	450
Total, barrels,		8873

The above flour, we understand, has been all disposed of at the present market price, $4,50 per barrel.

During the week ending the 19th March 45 vessels passed from the Delaware to the Chesapeake, and 57 from the Chesapeake to the Delaware, making in all 102 vessels, besides passage boats. The canal is now in fine order, and the trade thro' it every day increasing.—*American Sentinel.*

Kind and Neat Compliments.—Mr. Hamilton Stewart, of Pittsburgh, has forwarded to us two splendid damask table cloths, and a large and beautiful table cover, woven with red and white yarn, spun by hand from flax produced in Pennsylvania and Ohio. On the cloths are woven, "H. Niles, Baltimore:" on the cover, "H. Niles, friend to domestic manufactures." We know not the comparative price of these specimens of domestic industry at Pittsburgh with the imported—but good judges say that the *quality* of the articles is much superior, indeed. They are very weighty, and also uncommonly neat. We heartily return our thanks to Mr. Stewart for this kind remembrance of us.

Mr. *Tanner*, the celebrated geographer and engraver of Philadelphia, has also presented us with a copy of his large and splendid map of the United States. It is more than five feet square, *filled up* with many useful and important plans of the chief cities, canals, &c. and various tables needful for common reference; of the *accuracy* of all which we are well assured, from the extraordinary devotion which Mr. T. has long shown to this elegant branch of arts. We had before several maps of the United States, but this "stands alone."—*Niles' Register.*

Ebenezer Cox, who murdered Mr. Dunn, late Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, has made a full confession of his crime, and has accused seven other persons of having been accessary to the murder. The particulars of this horrible act are few. He went into the Superintendent's office, set his gun down, in order to destroy all suspicion, and asked Mr. Dunn for employment in the armory. This being refused, he immediately took up the gun and presented it at Mr. D's head. Mr. Dunn immediately threw up his hand, exclaiming, "My God!" when the muzzle was lowered to his breast, and the gun fired.—Cox immediately left the office, which was so filled with smoke, he did not know that the shot had taken effect.

Four of the men implicated have been arrested and committed to jail upon the evidence of Cox, but we have not heard of any corroborating testimony. They will be tried to-day by an examining court.

☞Since the above was put in type, two others of the seven implicated have voluntarily surrendered themselves, and will undergo an examination on Monday next.—*Virginia Free Press.*

Manufactures of Lynn.—The following statements have lately been published. The population is over 5000 persons, nearly all of whom are supported by the shoe business. From 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 pair of shoes, are made annually at an average value of 75 cents per pair, making nearly one million of dollars. The females of the town earn more than 60,000 dollars by binding and ornamenting shoes. Millions of low priced fancy shoes have been sent to South America, and sold at profit.

There is a Chocolate Manufactory at Lynn, which makes 60 tons of chocolate in a year. The Lynn Fishermen at this time bring in 6000 pounds of fish daily.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Agreeably to the intimations of Ministers at the former session of Parliament, a motion was offered in the House of Lords, by Lord Ellenborough, on the 9th of Feb. and in the House of Commons by Mr. Peel, proposing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company. In both houses the motion was agreed to, and in the latter, among the members of the committee are Messrs. Huskisson, Hume, M'Intosh, and several other advocates of *free trade* and *manufactures*. The hopes of the free trade party, which is both numerous and highly respectable, are limited to nothing less than the total abolition of the Company's monopoly. This Company was incorporated in 1600, with a capital of £72,000, and has been continued, by successive renewals of its charter, to the present day. The last period (of 21 years) for which it was renewed, will expire in 1834.

A statement of the funds and finances of the Company, has been presented to Parliament by the Directors, from which it appears that the gross Territorial Revenue of India for the year ending 1827, was £23,383,437, (more than four times the annual revenue of the United States.) In 1814, it was £17,277,991.

That on the 1st of May, 1827, the total debt of the Company, territorial and commercial, bearing interest, was £43,837,900. Increase of the territorial debt since 1814, £9,308,107.

That the net profits in thirteen years prior to May 1st, 1827, amounted to £15,278,187, including £2,198,000 paid as dividends to the proprietors of East India stock: the remainder being applied to the payment of interest on the debt, and the reduction of the principal.

The total assets of the Company, including property of every description, amounted to £18,405,039. The rate of dividend since 1793, has been 10½ per cent.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A few selections from the 3d volume of Mr. Jefferson's Private Correspondence.

JEFFERSONIANA.

Champagne, March 3, 1787.—"Few chateaux: no farm houses, all the people being gathered in villages. Are they thus collected by that dogma of their religion, which makes them believe, that *to keep the Creator in good humor* with his own works, they must mumble a mass every day?"

Sept. 23, 1833.—"The yellow fever will discourage the growth of great cities in our nation, and I view great cities as pestilential to the morals, the health, and the liberties of man."

"I promised you a letter on Christianity, which I have not forgotten. * * * * I have a view of the subject which ought to displease neither the rational Christian nor *Deist*, and would reconcile many to *a character* they have *hastily rejected*.—I do not know that it would reconcile the *genus irritabile vatum* who are all in arms against me.—*Their* hostility is on too interesting ground to be softened. The delusion into which the X. Y. Z. plot showed it possible to push the people; the successful experiment made under the influence of that delusion on the clause of the constitution, which, while it secured the freedom of the press, covered also the freedom of religion, had given to the *clergy* a favorite hope of obtaining an establishment of a particular form of Christianity through the United States; and as *every sect* believes its own form the true one, *every one* perhaps, *hoped for his own*, but especially the Episcopalians and Congregationalists."

March 29, 1801.—"A coalition of sentiments is not for the *interest* of the *printers*. They, *like the clergy*, *live* by the zeal they can kindle, and the schisms they can create. It is contest of opinion in politics, *as well as religion*, which makes us take great interest in them and *bestow our money* liberally on those who furnish aliment to our *appetite*."

May 14, 1801.—"A very early recommendation has been given to the Post Master General, to employ no *printer, foreigner, or revolutionary tory*, in any of his offices.

July 15, 1802.—"I am *really mortified* at the base ingratitude of *Callender*."

"In 1798, I think I was applied to by Mr. Leiper, to contribute to his relief. *I did so.*"

"In 1799, I think S. G. Mason applied for him. *I contributed again.*"

"When he fled in a panic from Philadelphia to Gen. Mason's, he *wrote* to me that he was a fugitive in *want of employ*; * * * * * that he had materials for a volume, and that if he could get as much money as *would buy the paper*, the profit of the sale would be all his own. I *availed* myself of this *pretext* to cover a *mere charity*, by desiring him to consider me a subscriber to [illegible] copies of his books as the money enclosed (*fifty dollars*) amounted to. * * * * * *"

"As to myself, *no man wished more to see his pen stopped.* * * * * *"

"The succeeding year he again wanted money *to buy paper for another volume*. I made his letters, as before, the occasion of giving him *another fifty* dollars. He considers these as proofs of *my approbation* of his writings, when they were *mere charities*, yielded under a strong *conviction* that he was *injuring us* by his writings."

"Soon after I was elected to the government, Callender came on *here*, wishing to be made a Postmaster at Richmond. I knew him to be totally unfit for it; and however ready I was to aid him with my own *charities*, (and I *then gave him fifty dollars*) I did not think the public offices confided to me to give away as charities."

"It is known to many that the sums given to him, were such and *even smaller* than I was in the habit of giving to others in distress of the *federal* as well as the republican party, without attention to political principles."

July 17, 1802.—"I enclose you a paper which shows the *tories* mean to pervert these *charities* to Callender as much as they can. They will *probably* first represent me as the patron and support of the Prospect Before Us, and other things of Callender, and then, picking out all the scurrilities of the author against Gen. Washington, Mr. Adams and others, impute them to me."

Oct. 25, 1802.—"Your situation will enable you to judge of prominent offenders in your State, in the case of the present election. I *pray* you to *seek* them, to *mark* them, to be quite sure of your ground, that we may commit no error or wrong, and *leave the rest to me.*"

"I think it not *amiss* that it should be *known* that we are determined to remove officers who are active, *or open mouthed* against the government, *by which* I mean the *legislature*, as well as the executive."

February 4, 1818.—"Some officers of the army (as it has always been said and believed, and Steuben and Knox have ever been named as the leading agents) *trained to monarchy by military habits*, are understood to have proposed to Gen. Washington to decide this great question by the army before its disbandonment, and to assume himself the crown on the assurance as of their support."

"Much of this relation is notorious to the world, and many intimate proofs of it will be found in the notes, (the Anas.) From the moment where they end, of my retiring from the administration, the federalists got unchecked hold of Gen. Washington. His memory was already *sensibly impaired by age*, the firm tone of mind for which he had been remarkable, was beginning to relax, its energy was abated, a listlessness of labor, a desire for tranquility, had crept upon him, and a willingness to let others act *and even think for him.*"

"******** And he (Washington) wrote the letters to Mr. Adams and Mr. Carroll, over which, in devotion to his imperishable fame, *ice must forever weep as monuments of mortal decay.* February 4, 1818.

TH. JEFFERSON."

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

March 24. Citizen,
" 26. Erie,
" 27. Clinton,
" " Pennsylvania,
" 28. Rubamah,
" 29. Shamrock.

DEPARTED.

" 27. Naigara,
" " Nile,
" " Packet,
" " Erie,
" 28. Monticello,
" " Trenton,
" 29. Messenger,
" " Clinton,
" " Citizen.

☞River 11 feet above low water mark.

Married,

On the 25th instant, by M. M. Murray, Esq. Mr. *George Sutch*, to Miss *Barbara Mitchell*, both of Pitt township, Allegheny county.

In the city of New Orleans, of a pulmonary affection, on the 18th of February, Mrs. JANE CLARKE, aged 23 years, wife of Mr. Thomas S. Clarke, commission merchant, and daughter of Rev. Robert Patterson, of this city.

THE ANNUAL SERMON of the Female Bible Society of Pittsburgh, will be delivered by the Rev. Job F. Halsey, on the evening of the second Sabbath in April next, in the first Presbyterian church, and a collection will be taken up, in aid of the funds of the Society.

The friends of the Bible cause are respectfully invited to attend. March 30, 1830.—3t.

MACHINE CARDS.

50 BOXES Whittemore's Machine Cards, just received, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Orders for filleting, and any description of Machine Cards, executed at very short notice.

Wool and Cotton Hand Cards, Fullers' Jack Cards, Cast Steel Comb Plate, and Card Cleaners, by A. WAY & Co.

March 30—wtf. No. 47 Market street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING rented a Carpenter's Shop, fronting Liberty Street, at the head of Smithfield Street, from John Sampson, Esq. intends carrying on the HOUSE CARPENTER business, in all its different branches, and to do work, in good, substantial, and workmanlike manner.

JAMES STERRIT.

☞The subscriber, having rented his shop to J. Sterrit, will recommend him as an ingenious, industrious, and good mechanic.

JOHN SAMPSON.

March 30.—wtf.

Infant School.

MRS. HERVEY informs her friends that she purposes to re-commence her Infant School on Monday, 5th of April next.

As the number of pupils will be restricted, those parents who are desirous of committing their children to her care, will please to make early application to her, at Mr. Reuben Miller's, Liberty street, or at the school, adjoining the Unitarian Meeting House in Smithfield Street.

March 30.—2t.

DOCTOR HAYS,

NO. 66, NORTH SIDE OF LIBERTY STREET, near Fourth, in the house late the residence of Ross Wilkins, Esq.

March 23—w3t.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who has some knowledge of business and accounts. Good references will be required. Inquire at this office.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1830.—3t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,440		2,440
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
20	250		5,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
50	60		3,000
50	50		2,500
100	40		4,000
100	30		3,000
250	25		6,250
1700	18		30,600
12350	9		110,250
14620 prizes			$239,540

19600 blanks—34220 tickets.

Tickets -	$9 00	Quarters -	$2 25
Halves -	4 50	Eighths -	1 12

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers' Office, March 30, 1830.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1830—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARDWARE, comprising a very general assortment of shelf and coarse goods. Also, 100 dozen axe and corn SCYTHES, from different factories. Also, a fresh supply of double and single barrel PERCUSSION GUNS, (varnished of the best English make, very low, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 49 Market Street.

March 26.---1mo.

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
HoGin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

80 BBLS. PRIME AND MESS PORK
50 hhds. Kentucky BACON
20 do. N. O. SUGAR
6 tierces RICE
100 bbls. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL

Just received and for sale by,

H. MACSHANE.

March 26.---3t.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

March 19, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of INGRAM & REILY, of Saint Louis, Missouri, was dissolved by the death of Arthur Ingram, on the 18th of September, 1828. All persons having claims against said firm, will please to present them for settlement, in Saint Louis, Missouri, on or before the first day of July, 1830, to the subscriber, Administrator to the estate of Arthur Ingram.

THOMAS INGRAM, Jr.

March 26, 1830.---6t.*

GLASS-BLOWERS' MEETING.

AT a meeting of the Glass-Blowers of Brownsville, Bridgeport, and Redstone Glass factories, convened in the house of Matthew Chrysty, in this place, on the 8th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of calling a general meeting of glass-blowers in the western country,

The meeting was organized by calling WM. R. CAMPBELL to the Chair, and appointing Wm. REDDICK Secretary. After the intention of the meeting was made known by the Chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a general meeting of the Glass-blowers of the western Country be held at the house of Mrs. M'Kennan, in Washington, Washington county, Pa. on Monday, July 12th, 1830, for the purpose of forming a constitution and bye-laws, for the government of glass-blowers.

Resolved, That each factory send three delegates to represent them at the general meeting, to form such a constitution and bye-laws as they may deem fit.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to write letters of correspondence to the several factories of the western country, acquainting them with the design of this meeting. Whereupon, Wm. R. Campbell, Nicholas Swearer, and Wm. Reddick, were appointed.

Resolved, That any blower, having an apprentice at this time, shall, at the general meeting at Washington, produce to that meeting, lawful indentures, or articles of agreement of the same.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Western Intelligencer, of this place, Pittsburgh Gazette, Washington Reporter, Wheeling Gazette, and Ohio Republican, at Zanesville.

WM. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

WM. REDDICK, Secretary.

Brownsville, March 26.---3t.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19---tf.

WM. B. M'CLURE,

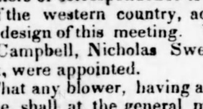
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office No. 56 Fourth Street.

March 16.---tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.



NORTHERN ROUTE.

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass---Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.---Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830---tIJy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.

March 2.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE

FOR RENT.

THIS establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupying in April next. It is situated in a central part of the city, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets; St. Clair being the great leading street and thoroughfare from the Public Square or Diamond to the Allegheny Bridge, about two hundred yards from the former and one hundred and sixty yards from the latter. It fronts on St. Clair street 112 feet, extending back 48 feet, and on Penn street 120 feet, extending back 25 feet, with a wing 20 feet wide, extending back from the N. E. end of the main building on Penn street, in a line parallel with the principal building on St. Clair street, 112 feet to an alley 16 feet wide: which alley extends through past the main building to St. Clair street. Along this alley are erected a Bath House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, so as to enclose a handsome area or yard, with paved foot ways and handsome circular mounds of grass and shrubbery, and a fountain which will throw the water thirty feet high, and from which, by means of a hose, the yard, the whole roof, and every room in the house can be watered. The whole is four stories high, including the basement at the corner and along Penn street. There are about one hundred apartments, of which eighty-six have fire-places. On the first story, at the right of the hall or main entrance from St. Clair street, are two parlors of 23 by 21 feet, with folding doors to connect them; and to the left, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, is the bar room of 22 feet square, into which is an entrance both from the hall and Penn street. A dining room, extending from the bar room along Penn street 78 feet wide, in which 200 persons can with convenience dine. At the east end of the dining room is an entrance or hall from Penn street, having on the left two parlors. The ceiling of these, as well as of all the parlors up stairs and a number of the bed chambers, is 13½ feet high. Four fancy store rooms, fronting on St. Clair street, 15 by 48 feet, which communicate in the rear with the area or tavern yard, and may be rented with the Exchange, or not, as may be desired. Four staircases, two of which are of the best quality and ornamental, one passing up in the main hall from St. Clair street, and the other at the end of the hall which enters from Penn street. This hall and staircase are intended more particularly for the family keeping the house, and those families and boarders who do not wish to pass through the main hall, although the communication throughout the building by means of either hall and staircase is equally convenient and pleasant. On the second story are six large parlors of about 22 feet square, some of which are connected by doors between them and the others with bed rooms attached, so as to make them very convenient for private parties and families. All the other rooms are intended for bed chambers, the smallest not being less than 15 by 18 feet, and many much larger and susceptible of being converted into parlors if necessary. Under the back wing and four fancy stores, are fine dry cellars. In the basement of the main building at the corner and along Penn street, are six large rooms, of from 24 to 20 feet square, three of which are intended for kitchen and domestic purposes, and the other three for barber and other shops or offices, as may be required. An apparatus or machine is affixed for hoisting the dishes from the kitchen to closets adjoining to the dining room. Under the pavement in the area or yard is a spacious ice house, now filled with ice, with an arched way under ground from the kitchen to the ice house, and on each side of the door of which is a large closet with shelves, to preserve fresh provisions in the summer. At the base of the kitchen are cast metal pipes for the purpose of conveying off all surplus water and wash. Under the foot way along the whole front of 232 feet, are large arched vaults for holding coal, wood, &c. The kitchen, bar room, bath house, and yard, have hydrants of the best water. The dining room and parlors are finished in the best, and all the other rooms in a plain, neat, and substantial manner.—The whole building is of the best brick, except the basement, which is of cut stone, and the four fancy store rooms, which are in front of handsome cut stone pillars and lintels. The steps into the basement rooms, as also the steps and platforms into the hall and bar room, are of cut stone, with iron railing. The building presents a beautiful front, and is so constructed and situated as to be in little danger from fire.

The great need and opening for an extensive house in this city, induced the erection of this establishment, which, it is confidently believed, is surpassed by few in the Union, and by none in the western country. The Exchange is for rent, either for one or more years. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for keeping a first rate public house. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, if by letter, postage paid. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER Front, between Market and Wood streets has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829---tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25---tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

JUST received, and for sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street,

20 Hogsheads N. Orleans Sugar.
16 Barrels Pork.
400 Pigs Lead.
Pittsburgh and Kiskeminetas Salt.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd. *Agent.*

March 23, 1830.---6t

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829---tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

MAHOGANY.

RECEIVED, at No. 65 Market street, a very splendid assortment of MAHOGANY, consisting of Scantling, Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, ROSE and SATIN WOOD VENEERS: All of which are offered cheap for cash. Orders received and promptly attended to.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Also, Fifty pairs BRASS CAPS and BASES.

March 23—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.---tf.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

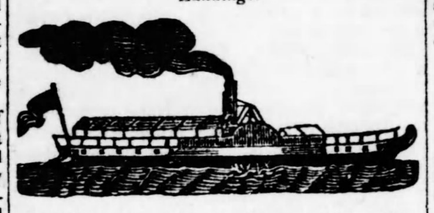
FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.---The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,

45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
Putnam.

February 16---tf.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of OWEN & HAYDEN, and have taken store No. 7, Commercial Row, Cincinnati, lately occupied by B. Hayden & Co. for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION, STEAM BOAT and other AGENCY BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

ALLISON OWEN,
ALFRED HAYDEN,

Reference in Pittsburgh, to

MESSRS. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

O. & H. will pay particular attention to the receiving and forwarding of goods of every description. March 5, 1830.—4w

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that, from his present arrangements, he can board and attend a few more boys in his family. He flatters himself, that the advantages to be derived from private instruction, besides attending the Academy publicly, are such as will enable him to secure the approbation of those who place their sons under his care, to acquire a knowledge of the various branches, which constitute an English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education.

The most satisfactory references can be given. For terms apply personally.

JOHN KELLY.

March 16.—4t. *Allegheny-Town.*

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next, that large BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Second and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Also, the House adjoining it, fronting on Second street, and now occupied by Mr. Grace. For terms, apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. at his office, in the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, March 16—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.---tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞ The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.---This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15, 1829---1y.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.---wtf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830---tf.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns---all new and complete---for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830---tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

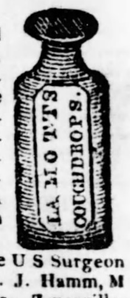
N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.



WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.); Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses---price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR G. DAWSON,

Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.